PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

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CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors six second do.—they will be liberally paid Apply at this office.

July 14th, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge
Non-Subscribers ..... } Rupee per copy.
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Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martins place, Charing Cross.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack			Rs. 2
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FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same of the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. ..... R. 1

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children Apply at this Office.

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	R. 1
Ship's Articles	„ 1
Policies of Insurance	„ 1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds	„ 8
Bills of Lading, each	„ 8
Powers of Attorney	„ 8

IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprize selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Affghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to-day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be *eight* rupees in advance to non-subscribers *ten* rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the convenience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant: it will, also, for the future (by the means of *Supplements*) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

Bombay, July 12th 1841.

FOR SALE.

A BAY Arab Saddle Horse, young; quiet, and sound: would make an excellent buggy horse: is only parted with because the owner has no further use for him.—Price 300 Rupees, Cash.—Apply to the Printer.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

CANTON REGISTER MAY 11.

We were lately surprised to receive a number of Hong kong government Gazettes—a publication of unknown parentage, having been brought into the world without any ostensible parents—neither father nor mother own the bantling, which it is said, was turned out from a hospital. Its imprimatur contains not either the names of the editors or printers; the government of Hongkong owns the proprietary

It has been established for the purpose of giving publicity to the general orders, and will be issued at half monthly periods; we are glad to see this hapless stranger, and give it a hearty welcome; but how are the natives to inform themselves of its contents?—should it not be printed in Chinese, the E. I. company's Chinese types being in the charge of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, who is also the Company's agent?—we have been lately thinking that the publication of a newspaper in the Chinese language, under the controul of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, would be a felicitous stroke of policy; and as no less than four interpreters are now attached to h. m.'s commission in China th task could not be very difficult.

Vast numbers of natives are now employed at an extremely high rate of wages, in making roads on Hongkong: we have heard their numbers and exertions described

Qualis apes gestate nova per floren rura
Exercet subsellis labor—
Fervet opus—

It is said that even a slap bang shop has been opened where, at the sign of the government arms, swinging in glory to the breeze, which are argent. (sad emblem of our state) a Chinese pencil and a goosequill quartered party per pale, crest, a ball of Patna opium supporters, a shroff and an armed clipper, motto, per fas at nefas—may be seen the following bland invitation, to be chanted to the tune of rich and rare:—

Victoria sausage's rich and good,
Prince Alberts black-puddings, an excellent food.

CANTON PRESS. MAY, 15th

Our dates from Canton reach to the 12th. at which time everything remained quiet, and business was transacting as before; although the excitement caused by the warlike preparations of the Chinese still continued. During the last days of last week a great number of Szechuen soldiers, it is said as many as 3000, arrived in Canton, and passed the factories in boats. From other parts of the country detachments of troops are also collecting. At Shaming, a few hundred yards west of the Factories, a new fort mounting six guns has been erected and everything in fact looks as warlike as well can be. Such were the hostile preparations of the Chinese. that in consequence of them H. M. S. *Modeste* has been moved nearer the city from her anchorage at the Macao fort, and H. M. S. *Algerine* is now anchored in front of the Factories; whilst strong parties of sailors and marines in boats are near the Factories every night, and the guard of marines has also been doubled on shore at Canton. H. M. Plenipotentiary and Mrs: Elliot left this for Canton on Monday last and after staying ther until the 12th, returned to the City in the *Nemesis* steamer yesterday morning We hear that Captain Elliot had an interview with the Kwangchow fool when at Canton, and it is said that the letter demanded as a condition on which alone trade was to be carried on in future, that the building now carrying on at Hongkong should cease, besides some other things equally inadmissible. This we give as a mere rumour It is however undeniable that among the Canton Commercial community, foreigners will as native, the greatest excitement, unconfiues to exist. The foreigners are shipping off property as fast as they can obtain it whilst it is excessively difficult to prevail on the Chinese to make purchases of imports, By the last letters from Canton it appears that numbers of the inhabitants, that had returned to Canton for the sake of trade were again leaving it. It is true Yihshan and his Colleagues have issued a proclamation, telling the people not to be alarmed, but the Mandarines have lost their credit with the people, and are not now listened to with much reverence. How long the present state of uncertainty may last is not for us to predict, although we fear that the arrangement will very soon be interrupted by some violence on the part of the Chinese. It can hardly be supposed that 40,000 men, although they be Chinese soldiers, would suffer themselves for any length of time to be kept in awe by what must to them appear a very contemptible number of the enemy, and that they will make and at no distant period, a trial of number against skill appears to us to be inevitable. We shall not now enter on the subject, whether the cutting roads and building at Hongkong at the present moment whilst the trade which H. M. Plenipotentiary invited to Canton, is going on, and whilst immense quantities of British property are warehoused in Canton, have in any way caused the extraordinary hostile preparations of the Chinese: this matter we reserve for future remark, when probably we shall be in possession of some documents to assist us in the enquiry.

On Tuesday last H. M. brig *Columbine* Captain Clarke, returned from her trip to Chusan, whither she had gone to take a "chop" from H. M. plenipotentiary for Elepoo, the governor of Chekeang, demanding we suppose an explanation of the manner in which Capt. Stead of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* went on shore in order to deliver the chop, but when near the fort, the guns were pointed at her and a number of soldiers threatened to fire into her if she proceeded. On this the *Columbine* signalized for her to return. At Singlo, where Capt. Stead was killed, Mr. Gutzlaff, the interpreter, went on shore in the Captain's gig in order to obtain some further intelligence as to the manner in which Capt. Stead met his death, and was there, we are informed told by the inhabitants that they had nothing to do with the transaction, but, that Capt. Stead had been killed by mandarines and soldiers, who beat him to death with stones. While obtaining this information, a body of soldiers, whose approach had been hidden by a hill, suddenly came upon them, intent on cutting off the retreat of the party to boat, which however was gained without accident. This is all the communication the *Columbine* had with the shore; some letters for the authorities were given to fishermen to deliver; but if they were, which is very doubtful, ever delivered, on notice was taken of him. The reception the *Columbine* met with at Chusan abundantly manifests the spirit of hostility entertained by the Chinese against the English, and it likewise shews that what has hitherto been done by the latter has entirely failed of making them feared or respected: in fact the haughtiness of the Chinese towards outer barbarians seems rather to have increased then otherwise since the evacuation of Chusan, which in Imperial Edicts is ascribed to the fear of Tartar armies; and if the Chinese give credit to these, it is natural they should not stand in awe of so weak an enemy. From all that could be seen of the proceedings on shore, preparations for defence were making in all directions; several new forts were building near the city of Tinghae on Chusan, and the fortifications of the city were likewise being repaired and strengthened.

Last week we published a warrant wherein H. M. Plenipotentiary appoints Capt. W. Caine of the Cameronians, Chief Magistrate of the Island of Hongkong; we likewise copied from Capt. Elliot's Hongkong Gazette. "Rules and Regulations for the British Merchant shipping." These publications have preceded more active measures for the colonization of the Island, which are now being executed. A number of coolies, we are told as many as 600, have been hired at the rate of 10 dollars a month to cut roads and level the ground of the site of the intended fort and town, and some provisional buildings have already been erected. It is said that to fortify the Island effectually against foreign enemies, not Chinese, will be a work of great difficulty and expense; but if it is contemplated to erect defences against Chinese only, this may be done at little cost, as a very small naval force may at any time prevent the landing of hostile Chinese.

The Peking Gazettes have of late contained a great number of memorials to the Emperor, from young men of good families, who are anxious to signalize their valour and patriotism, requesting to be permitted to join the imperial army to fight against the red bristled race. At Peking, so very distant at present from the seat of war the spirit evinced by the government, so hostile to every peaceable arrangement, seems to be very popular, and threats to exterminate the insolent barbarians find great favor Some-how or other the ardour for combat seems to cool down in the breasts of these gallant Tartars in proportion as they reach the proximity of the great guns of their enemies, and Yin-shan, Yan-fang, Lung., have hitherto done nothing to signalize their valour.

We are sorry to state that a good deal of sickness has lately prevailed at Canton, as well among the merchant community, as on board the ships of war, anchored in the river. The weather has latterly been very unfavorable; a great deal of rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Canton, and the river was so much swolen as to stop the streets. which us very unusual at his early season of ths year.

HONGKONG—A public "Notice and Declaration" by Capt. Elliot, published in last week's *Press*, will have acquainted our readers with the manner in which it is proposed to grant lots of land on Hongkong either on lease at a quitrent, or for sale. With the conditions themselves we have at present nothing to do; they do not, as far as we can see, appear to be objectionable; but we fancy that in the present position of affairs speculators will be rather chary of laying out their money upon so uncertain a speculation as building at Hongkong, before it is known that the government at home approve of the colonizing of that island, and, in fact, before, even supposing that a permanent settlement of that island is contemplated, it can be foreseen with some greater degree of certainty than we now have, how the China-war will end. At present it has every appearance that the government at Peking will be to the very last moment opposed to a peaceable settlement of the differences between the two governments, and it is perhaps not at all improbable, that the continued opposition of the Chinese Court to all arrangement upon equitable principles, will render the occupation by the British of a province or provinces of the Chinese Empire a neccessay measure. We confess we think nothing more probable, and in that event many situations would be found much more convenient to trade than Hongkong. Suppose Canton be kept possession of—no merchant would in such case transact his business elsewhere but there. If as some think, the town and island of Amoy are the object of the present expedition to the northward—there another very convenient port for foreign Commerce is opened. Ningpo opposite to the disastrous Chusan is likewise a place which offers great advantages as one of the principal marts for maritime trade, not to speak of many places both to the southward and northward of the Xangtsze-kiang in all of which large trading and manufacturing populations already ex-

ist. and offering therefore advantages superior to those held out at Hongkong. We by no means undervalue Hong kong—we think its posesssion and colonization to be of very considerable importance; a situation at the mouth of a noble river. for centuries the highway of the foreign commerce of the empire, and its splendid harbour, are advantages not to be slighted; but they are advantages which will become available only, in their full extent, if the English by their present armament, gain nothing but the possession of the island. Should, however, this warfare ultimately lead, and this we think not unlikely, to giving the Chinese a proper estimate of their own overvalued importance, and of the relative power of foreign nations, their treatment of them will likewise become more rational, and foreigners may then safely dwell among them, without fearing for their liberty or property. If such should be the result of the war, then the possession of Hongkong will be of little more value, than as an hostage for the good faith of the Chinese; for the trade will continue to flow in its old accustomed channels, and not seek out a location where a population is still to be formed, and hitherto only inhabited by few fishermen, smugglers and banditti. We have therefore shewn we think that only in case of the Expedition to China failing to a great extent in the objects it has in view, Hongkong is likely to become a place of *great* commercial importance; people therefore, contemplating to lay out their money in building at Hongkong, will do well to consider, first whether the measures of the Plenipotentiary are likely to be supported by the government at home; and secondly, whether there is reason to suppose that on being entrusted to other and more capable hand, the armament Great Britain has sent out to China is likely fully to attain its objects—if so we would recommend not to venture too much on Hongkong. Should however Her Majestys present Plenipotentiary continue to direct the movements of the armament, than we would say—build at Hongkong, by all means!

The hopes, if any existed that the bill for £ 63.000—drawn by Capt. Elliot on the Treasury. in payment for Opium sold to him, would, although refused acceptance, be paid when due, have not been realized. The protests for their non-payment were brought by the *Sovereign* from Bombay, and we learn that the holders of the bill in England have thereon instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of the money. Capt. Elliott must find himself placed in an anomalous position; his acts on the one hand disavowed and disapproved of by his government, whilst on the other he continues to be invested with powers and exerts them too, which have seldom hereto fore been entrusted to one individual. It is, however, judging from the past of the future, to be feared that many of the acts of Capt. Elliot in his present hihg office may be equally disavowed by the home-government. and is the loss which may fall upon individuals for having trusted in the powers which an officer charge with officers of the last importance. proclaims to hold from his government to be borne by them alone, as it is feared will be the case with the dishonored bills? Is the government not obliged to abide by the acts of its agents! Or if not, are not their agents responsible to third parties for having exceeded their powers, in the same manner as would be the case in transactions bewteen private individuals? It is now proposed to sell territory on Hongkong; will the government at home approve of its sale? and if it should not, who is to bear the last of the buyers?

MALACCA.

Weekly Register, May 6.

Shipping Intelligence.—The Barque Ayrshire left this Port on Saturday forenoon last for Madras. The following passengers went by her:—

Capt Lucas, Lieuts. Mackenzie and Napleton. Asst. Surgeon Gingell, and Ensign Curtis; with three companies of the 8th Regt. M. N. I.

The arrivals since last Thursday are the British Schooner Ranger, Syed Idris, from Penang the 17th ultimo, and H. M. S. Jupiter, passing for Trincomalie, and the Coromandel coast.

The Dysentery has superceded the Cholera in Malacca, and has occasioned a few casualties. Our fellow citizens should pay some regard to diet, because the late Cholera, and the peculiarity of atmosphere, would seem to have predisposed to attacks of the bowel complaint.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Depactures.

Arrivals,

July 10th, Ship Morley, C. Evans, Master from Sydney 4th May 1841. Parted Company with Britinart, and Sesostris at Booby Island on the 1st June. *Passengers.*—Archdeacon Jeffreys, Mrs. Evans, Master Evans.

Do. do. Ship Oserold, C. West, Master, from London 14th March 1841. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Ralph, died 24th April, Miss Ralph born 19th April, Capt. Ralph, Commanding Detachment, Mr. Ashan, Mr. Alms, W. Collum, Assist. Surgeon, G. Ogilvie Assist. Surgeon, 203 Men, 4 Women, and 6 children of H. M. 40th and 41st Regts.

Do. do. Barque Olive, J. Fenwick, Master, from Rio de Janeiro 15th May.

Do. 11th, Ship Hindoostan, G. Lamb, Master, fron Singapore 19th May 1841 touched at Anjer. *Passengers.*—Mr. Robert Stevenson, Private Gentleman.

Do. do. Barque Ardaser, A. McIntyre, Master, from China, 16th May, Anjeer 20th June. *Passenger.*—Colonel Montgomery, landed at Anjeer.

Do. 12th, Ship Circassian, G. Sproul, Master, from Liverpool 9th March. *Passengers.*—Messrs. A. Hill, J. Donald, R. Mepers, and J. Turlong.

Do. do. Barque James, and Thomas, G. Watson, Master, Newcastle, 26th February,

Departures.

July 11th, Ship Royal Sovereign, G, Walker. Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Leeson.

Do. 11th, Ship Belvidere, S. Stephenson, Master, to Liverpool *Passenger*—Mr. Miles Patrick,

Shipping in the Harbour.

No.	Names.	For	To Sail.	Agents
	A Steamer	Suez	19th July	Supt. Indian Navy.
	A Steamer	Suez	1st Sep.	Supt. Indian Navy.
	Shannon	Liverpool	10th July	Foster & Co
230	Anne	China	8th July	Remington & Co.
2587	Inglis	London	14th July	B.&A. Hormusjee & Co.
9618	Tory	Liverpool	10th do.	Forbes & Co.
	St. Lawrence	Do.	7th July	Forbes & Co.
	Britons' Queen	Liverpool	5th July	Higginson & Cardwell
6740	Lady East	Liverpool	5th do.	Foster & Co.
	North Pole	Liverpool	immedy	Grey & Co.
267	Argyll	Clyde	15th July	Macvicar Burn & Co.
4729	Euxine	London	15th July	Grey and Co.
	Guisachan	China	15th July	Dirom, Carter & Co.
	Lady Feversham			D. Carter & Co.
	Ritchie	Liverpool	15th July	Grey & Co.
7036	Windsor Castle	Do.	15th July	Higginson & Cardwell.
	Monarch	Do.	do.	B. & A. Hormusjee.
607	Caledonia	do.	immedy.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.
	Cursetjee Cowasjee	Calcutta	Despatch.	J. Dadabhoy & Co.
	Lady Grant	China	immedy	Kimchund Motichund.
	Parkfield	China	Despatch.	Grey & Co.
	Bomanjee Hormusjee			B.&A. Hormusjee &Co.
1278	Wellington			J. Nesserwanjee Wadya.
	George the 4th	China	8th July	Macvicar Burn & Co.
	Luconia	China	15th July	Remington & Co.
3426	Malton	London	16th July	E. Maclean & Co.
6041	Westmoreland			W. Nicol & Co.
4169	Ospray	Liverpool	Despatch,	Gillanders, Ewart &Co.
	Royal Adelaide	Clyde	Do.	W. Nicol & Co.
	Fergus	Liverpool	10th July	E. Macleane & Co.
	Wm. Lushington	Liverpool	Despatch.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.
	Berkshire			Remington & Co.
	William Shand	Liverpool	20th July	Joosub Baladena.
	British King	Clyde		Skinner & Co.
	Benares	Calcutta	8th July.	Cursetjee Muncherjee.
	Asiatic			
1429	Catherina			
	Balfour			
274	Candahar			
5240	Sophia			Foster & Co.

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne and ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Auckland, Ariadne, Indus, and Sesostris; Brigs Taptee-Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.
Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fanney, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut, Pursaud, and Beuares.
Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Vessels Expected.

No.	Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.
8025	*Glenelg	London	March10	Remington & Co.
	*Osceola	do.	April 18	
	*Six	do.	March11	Forbes & Co.
5429	Tartar	do.	Mar. 27	Remington & Co.
	*Quentin Leitch	do.	In Mar.	
	*Five	do.	Mar 25	
	*Copeland	do.	Feb. 10	
2709	*Isabella	do.	April 24	
938	Cambrian	do.	April 26	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.
9207	Royal Saxon	do.	April 15	
1459	*Emery	Liverpool	Feb. 25	Foster & Co.
	*Abbotsford	do.	Sept. 1	
8132	*Gondolier	do.	Sept. 28	
	*Hero of Malown	do.	Sept. 23	Dirom, Carter & Co.
	Devonport	do.		
	*H. McCornick	do.		
7420	*Bahoo	do.	Mar. 9	
	*Leonard Dobbin	do.	April 3	
	Thalia	do.	Mar. 11	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
	Bangalore	do.	May 1	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
	Herculean	Liverpool	April 12	
601	Herculaneum	Hull	April 21	
	Calcutta	Liverpool	April 23	
	Agnes Gilmore	Clyde	April 29	
	*Flora	do.	Feb. 16	
	*Favourite	Scilly	Dec. 20	
	*Birman	N S Wales	Nov. 21	W. Nicol & Co.
	Mavis	China		Thos. Jefferies & Co.
	Ramsay	Madras		

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Domestic Occurrence.

EUROPE.

Birth.

On the 22d inst. in Fitzroy square, the lady of Dr James Arnott, of a son.

Deaths.

On Sunday morning last, at the residence of his mother, the Dowager Countess of Setton, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Molyneux, 1st battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles.

On Thursday morning, at Tunbridge Wells, Lady Frances Somerset. The deceased, who was second daughter of Henry, the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and aunt of the present Duke, was born in 1774.

Charles Foster, Esq. son of the Hon. Baron Foster, was accidentally drowned on Monday, while bathing near his father's residence, Oriel Temple, in the county Louth.—*Dublin paper.*

At sea, on his voyage from Australia to England, H. F. Gisborne, Esq, second son of T. Gisborne, Esq., M. P. private secretary to Sir R. Bourke when Governor of Australia, and subsequently commissioner of police in that colony.

At Liverpool, Mr Squire Whitaker, late of Bradford. Deceased was on board the emigrant ship Brooklyn, which sailed from Liverpool for New York, and came in collision with the Mary Scott, from Valparaiso. In a fit of fright the deceased jumped overboard, and though saved from a watery grave, he was immediately attacked with inflammation, which terminated fatally.

The death of Robert Canham is announced in our obituary. In 1835 M. Canham unfortunately became the agent of the Tory party in this boroughd and afterwards suffered the penalty of the law, for bribery, &c. Since that time he and his family have suffered the severest privations, and he has dier in the greatest poverty.—*Cambridge Independent Press.*

A few days ago, at Cincinnati, James Woodwar, who went by the name of the "Negro Doctor." He was singularly successful in his empiricism, and had amassed a handsome property. His pretended manner of discovering the diagnosis of disease was by having the finger of the patient dipped in water, which was then inspected by him, and, it mattered little whether he saw the patient or not, he immediately prescribed for him.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

On the 25th inst. in the 38th year of her age, Mary Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr G. J. de Wilde, of the Parade, Northampton. None who were acquainted with her excellencies as a wife, mother, and friend, her high and various talents, and her sincere and affectionate disposition, will ever forget her, or cease deeply to mourn her irreparable loss.

The Athenæum and the city of Venice have sustained a very severe loss. On the 3d inst Bartolomeo Gamba, author of the *Testi di Lingua*, one of our most learned and elegant writers, and Sub Librarian of the Library of St Mark, while he was delivering a lecture at the Athenæum, with his usual energy, was suddenly taken ill, sank down, and expired on the spot at the age of 75 years.

Suddenly, at his little fishmonger's shop, in Church passage, Greenwich, that venerable tar, Nelson's coxswain. He was upwards of 80 years of age. Sykes was a most daring fellow, and was with Lord Nelson during the whole of the time of his glorious deeds. He most of all distinguished himself at the battle of Trafalgar.

The *Journal des Debats* announces that Poland has just lost one of its most illustrious and tried citizens in the person of Julien Ursin Niemcewicz, a venerable old man, 84 years of age. From his youth, continues the *Debats*, he was distinguished for his progress in literature. Aid de camp of Kosciusko, wounded and captured by his side, he suffered a long confinement in the dungeons of St Petersburg. Having been set at liberty at the accession of the Emperor Paul, he emigrated to America with Kosciusko, the old companion in arms of Washington, who granted those exiles an honourable hospitality. His literary works in prose and verse were a continual echo of the events which occurred in Poland, in which he had performed so distinguished a part.

Within a fortnight the hand of Providence visited with sudden or violent death the four following landowens, all extensive proprietors of land in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, and whose properties were consecutively adjoining each other—viz. Sir F. G. Johnstone, Bart.; Isaac Sparkes, Esq. (Langton Herring); the Rev. George Gould (Fleet); and Joseph Hardy, Esq. (Portesham).—*Examiner—May* 30.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.

If public patronage will warrant it we will increase the size of our Journal to double what it is at present.

To our Readers.

Should our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 14, 1841.

We have received Calcutta Papers up to the 1st July and Madras Papers to the 5th July—They are barren of intelligence of any interest.

Such is the increased patronage of our Journal that we are constrained to increase the size of our daily issues somewhat sooner than we anticipated. The public may rest satisfied that no exertions will be wanting on our part to make our paper every day more acceptable to our readers.

As public Journalists it is our duty, in catering for the Public, to point out the wants of the community wherever they exist and to recommend whatever measures that may be already within our reach, or early attainable, to meet the exigencies of the case and to overcome encountered difficulties. Sensible of our duty we have pointed out to the authorities and to individuals certain desiderata calculated to add comfort, security, and cleanliness to the inhabitants of the island. We are sensible, however, that there are other desiderata which are replete with importance, and are eminently calculated to improve Bombay, and diffuse their utility among no small portion of the permanent and occasional habitants of the place. Prominent among these we may mention administration to the wants of strangers, or the erection of a suitable building at once healthy in its situation, economical in its charges, and happy and comfortable in its arrangements; that, on their arrival, strangers may be suitably accommodated with "bed and board" without fear of being suffocated in a place as close as a hen coop or compelled to associate, as at present, with the *canaille* and *Sperm-o-city* which are strangely and somewhat grotesquely mingled together *en masse*, inhaling the unsavoury odours of a pestilential atmosphere. To reach the present and only place of accommodation in Bombay, a stranger has to wend his way through hordes of coolies, and needs some knowledge of nautical affairs to steer his way through the shoals of cotton bales with safety. Who has ascended the stairs of the grand Hotel in Apollo Street with the hope when the summit was gained that a current of healthful air would salute the lungs, after so much exertion of the ancle and restraint and disgust the olfactory nerves experienced in the ascent, and has been so lucky as to be agreeably disappointed or profitted by the change? One stratum of foul air is exchanged for another of less density but increased insalubrity: yet this is the medium in which new comers live and move,

"In ether of another world."

There is scarcely any town frequented by Europeans so deficient of accommodation as Bombay. It is high time that something was done wearing the appearance of hospitality, and we would strongly recommend some one of sufficient wealth and influence to establish an Hotel strictly select as to its inmates and open to Civil, Military, and Naval Officers, in some eligible situation near the fort and superintended by some highly respectable European—of the success there can be but little doubt.

We have but little wish to revert to the shocking proceedings which were narrated in Court on Friday and Saturday last, and published in our issue of Monday, but the treatment the deceased received was so extremely revolting, the punishment inflicted upon the principal offenders so comparatively light, and the oversight of the Judge as to the full extent of punishment so blameable that duty more than inclination forces us to recur to the subject.

We might venture to say, without turning over our files, that the *Bombay Gazette* has never once during its existence had to recount such enormities as it has lately fallen to our lot to submit to its readers. Enormities of which Robert McPhunn is the brutal perpetrator. We conceive that we have not said enough on this subject and feel ourselves compelled to return to it. Legal evidence and not hear-say reports is the ground-work of our sentiments, and opinions deduced from such a source cannot fail to be worthy of some consideration. The series of diabolical deeds committed by McPhunn in his treatment towards the unfortunate Carey, who appears to have been the scape-goat among his companions, we are fully satisfied must have caused his death. That the deceased experienced ill treatment at the hands of almost every one of the Ship's company is admitted. That the deceased when interrogated by the Captain in the following manner. "*Who gave you your death blow*" replied, "George" (meaning the man Parker) is also admitted on the testimony of more than one. But this ill treatment on the part of the Crew was such as not to excite the slightest probability that his death could have ensued therefrom. We do not find that, in one single instance of maltreatment by his companions, the *immediate consequence* was such as to lead to the belief that it could have in any way accelerated his death. Can the like be said in regard to the Captain? And, as regards the question put to the deceased by McPhunn, we would remark that it is

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our conviction, that it was put with the latent d esign of extorting such a reply as it produced, in a manner to exculpate himself, and to give wider scope for the exercise of his brutality. We must reiterate that we cannot for a moment bring ourselves to agree with the professional gentlemen, who were called to guide the Jury in the delivery of their Verdict, that the man did not die of the mortification. They have hazarded an opinion in which, few, very few will concur. The question is this, was there mortification, and if so, was it, or the pre-existing ailment most likely to cause death? The cause of death is all we have to do with. Carey might have been maltreated some time before he joined the A gyll but this fact could never go to prove that he died of such ill treatment, nor can it be urged in extenuation of the culpability of the Captain, and yet the present case is analogous.

The general features of the case sufficiently indicate the character of the Captain,—he is a murderer,—"guilty on all the counts" but one who had not the courage to put the man whom he hated, to death with a blow or a shot, but preferred the more torturous plan of killing him by inches. The slightest punishment with which, in our opinion he law could have visited this crime is to have ransported the prisoner for the full term of his life.

BOMBAY SUPREME COURT.

JULY SESSIONS.—JULY 13. 1841.

Before Sir Erskine Perry Puisne Judge.

Balcrustra Gunnoba alias Fuckeer was arraigned for the wilful murder" of his wife.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Advocate General Le-Messiurer
Mr. Herrick.

ATTORNEY.

Mr. Ayrton

FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Howard.
Mr. Montriou.

ATTORNEY

Mr. Handcock.

Mr. HERRICK opened the pleadings and Mr. Advocate General stated the case briefly, and concluded by calling Luckia Baboo who said—he was a servant in the employment of a Purvoe named Fuckeer in the month of March 1840.—Badahboy, the deceased, was married to Fuckeer whom witness now recognised as Prisoner at the bar.—Witness was in Prisoner's house on 31st March 1840. when dedeased was beaten by her husband shortly after gunfire or break of day:—witness was below, standing near the staircase.—Badahboy was coming down stairs when witness saw the Prisoner stike her-did not hear any thing that passed upstairs except that there was a noise—the deceased came tumbling down stairs—Prisoner kicked her in the back near the loins-the stair-case is inside the house. Prisoner then ran after her, seized her by the hair and dashed her against the wall—after this the Prisoner took hold of her by the neck and threw her (deceased) into the road near the gutter. Witness was about four paces from her. The prisoner then went into the house.—Witness hired a Parsee's cart to remove the body of the deceased which was lying in the road. After hiring the Gharry witness took deceased up, put her into it and took her to her father's house. When the witness raised the deceased she was black from blood inside. The stair case was about 10 or 12 steps. The deceased did not say anything when witness had got her to her father's house. Two men Hanchoo and Booboo assisted to remove her from the cart. Deceased could not walk. Babool and several others were present. Deceased was placed in the outer room, witness remained there about fifty minutes, dit not hear deceased speaking any-thing-she was placed on the floor-witness was not present when deceased died and did not see any body else, besides those named, enter the house. He had seen deceased the night before her death at about 9 o'clock. She was taken to be burned about an hour and a half after her death. Cross examined by Mr. Howard-Witness did not know the Parsee before and had not seen him since, had not seen him here to day. The Parsee assisted to take the woman from the cart. Deceased spoke a little on being taken out of the cart, but said nothing on the road. Witness hired the Gharry from the Parsee as he was passing. Deceased was at this time lying in the gutter there was no water in it but only mud. Witness first made deceased sit down in the road and then hired the Gharry, the woman never stood upon her legs or did she walk to the Gharry, did not know a man named Gusseien who sold sweetmeats. (This man with three others was produced, none of whom the witness had ever seen before), witness had not seen Gusseni on the the morning of the murder, swore positively that the deceased did not walk towards her father's house, no one passed whilst the prisoner was beating the deceased if people had posted they could have seen what was going on. Deceased had other servants besides witness. Witness did not alarm any one. As witness raised deceased, she exclaimed "I'm dying, I'm dying." Prisoner did not say any thing at the time, deceased came rolling down and was dashed down; she did not take hold of the stair case as she was evidently taken at unaware. The deceased was standing on the top of the stairs, witness said he did not inform the Police, as nobody desired him or did he know a native Doctor.

Re-examined. No one could see the stair case from the outside of the house or could any one passing by see the foot of the stair case. No one told witness to bring the Gharry.

By the Court. Witness paid 3 annas for the Gharry.

2d. Witness, a Purvoe, stated that he was brother in law to the Prisoner. The deceased was his sister she was now dead, witness saw her on the 31st March 1841. About ½ part 6 A. M. witness's sister, the deceased, was brought to witness's father's house in a hired cart accompanied by her servant. Witness and his father assisted her out of the cart and took her into the house: They put deceased on to a cot. A native Doctor saw her whose name was Luximon, witness observed deceased's body. There were marks on her side, forehead and elbow; her loins were also broken, witness was assured of this because she could not stands The deceased remained about half an hour on the cot, wher. she died. Deceased had a child. The body was removee from the house, the Police went with witness to the Prisoner's house: witness on leaving the house went first with the intention of going to the Chokee, when he was called back by some one, there were many persons at the house. The body was burned about 3 hours after death, the Doctor was not at the house when witness returned: 3 hours was later than the usual time. The usual time was one hour and a half after death. The body was kept in this case because there was no one to remove it, it was the duty of the Father in law's family to burn the body of a wife. Witness sent to inform the prisoner of his wife's death, when informed of her death he did not come as was his duty.

Cross, examined.

Witness had made a statement to the Magistrate. Deceased's servant came with her, the Parsee went away in about five minutes, he had not any thing.

Ramchunder Anartjee stated, that he was employed at the dock, yard at Mazagon: he was Father to the deceased and passed the evening previous to deceased's death in his own dwelling. The deceased came to witness's house in a cart. Witness asisted to take her out of the cart and afterwards went for a Doctor. Witness went for Wittol the native Doctor; but he was sick, so witness called his son. The Deceased was put upon a bed or cot; There were marks of blood upon her head, legs and body. The native doctor applied some Eau-de-Cologne. There were many people who saw the body. The Deceased lived about an hour after she was brought to her father's house, witness was present at her death. She struggled the very much, the child of deceased was sent for, but at first child was not sent, afterwards it was allowed to come.

Cross-examined.

Witness went to the Police Office and saw Mr. Le-Geyt there Chief Magistrate. Mr. Le-Geyt asked witness some questions, but witness cannot recollect whether he repeated to Mr. Le-Geyt what his daughter had told him. Witness did not recollect any thing that passed at the Police Office, his mind was too disturbed.

There were two other witnesses examined, whose testimony went to confirm the previous evidence. The Father of the native Doctor stated that his son was a mere compounder of medicines, his son was not able to go to from illness.

MR. HOWARD here addressed the Jury for the prisoner. He remarked upon the circumstance of there being only one witness to prove the fact of violence having been used by the Prisoner towards the deceased, and feelingly remarked upon the danger of convicting a fellow creature upon so awful and revolting a crime when it was supported only by the testimony of one witness.

The Learned Judge, Sir Erskine Perry, then summed up the evidence. It was quite true that the actual fact of violence depended upon the evidence of a single witness. but it was for the Jury to say whether they thought Luckia had come to the Court with the intention of giving a wilfull statement. There was no rule, no law which required more than the evidence of one man to substantiate a charge of this nature. It had been attempted to invalidate the testimony of the first witness by producing some persons in court of whom the witness denied all knowledge, it would have been easy to have shaken the witness's evidence on this point had the learned Counsel the power or the means of doing so. After a few other remarks from the Judge, the Jury retired, and after a short interval returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter"

The Judge sentenced the Prisoner to transportation to Singapore for the term of ten years.

Having passed the above sentence the learned Judge commented with great severity upon the conduct of the class of people called Purvoes. In this case the horrid crime had been committed in open day and the Magistrate had within three days taken all the steps in his is power to discover the perpetrators of it. The Purvoes were generally considered as being better educated than other natives, and consequently must be better acquainted with English laws and customs. The perpetrator of this horrid crime had been concealed by them for 15 months. The learned Judge said that the conduct pursued by some of them in this case could not meet with the approbation of the Public. They must, said his Lordship with some warmth, understand that if they wish to be received within the pale of civilized society they were bound to assist, like civilized men in the discovery and punishment of crime. The learned Judge hoped that what he had said on this occasion would be of service.

GOVIND KHUNDOO SOORWA was then arraigned upon an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of "Munges.' The Prisoner was a soldier belonging to the 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

The Prisoner pleaded "not Guilty" and Mr. Advocate General stated the case.

LUCKEE the 1st Witness said she lived in a street near the Market. Witness went out to a party on the 19th April last; she left home about 6 A. M. and returned in the Evening. Munges, the deceased, came back with witness. Witness found Govind and his wife in the house on her return. (Witness here recognized the Prisoner as Govind.) The witness was beating his wife and as witness went up to separate them the prisoner fired off a pistol. The deceased then came to separate them when the Prisoner drew out his bayonet and struck the deceased. Munges seized the Bayonet as it was raised up, Prisoner was in the act of striking "Soonee" his wife when Govind came in. Witness went outside and hid herself amongst some leaves, as did also "Soonee." Witness saw Govind go away, but did not know the direction in which he went. Witness was very much afraid. Witness then went into the house; the deceased was lying on his face, half in and half out of the house: the blood was flowing from the wounds on the head, arm and back. Witness bound them up with cloth and witness's husband afterwards came in and sent a man for the Police. Govind was dressed in white clothes: the bayonet was not in a scabbard, he had it under his arm. Witness could see the socket.

The witness was here examined by the Judge but what was elicited is unfit for publication.

CONDOOJEE Byroo belonged to the Police. On the 19th April went with another Peon to the house where the murder was committed, when witness arrived at the house he found Munges lying on his side:—he had 7 wounds. A Portuguese Doctor was there and was putting on a plaister. Witness examined the room and found a pistol, a nail and a handkerchief: witness was near the cot. Witness took Mr. Stanley the constable to the house. Witness took deceased to the Hospital.

RAMJEE SOOBAJEE went with the last witness to Narroo's house. Witness saw the Portuguese Doctor there, he was putting on a plaister, witness went with deceased to the Hospital.

TAYEE Woman was the next witness. She stated that she lived in an apartment in a range of houses belonging to Luxumon. "Soonee" prisoner's wife was witness's daughter, they had been married 10 or 12 years. They had separated because the Prisoner had enlisted and gone to join his regiment, witness knew Munges the deceased, he used to come and see Soonee at the Shop.

DR. GRAHAM,—In charge of Native General Hospital stated that he recollected a man being brought into Hospital on the 19th of April last—the man was wounded in several places—the most severe wound was one near the spine. It was impossible that these wounds could have been inflicted with a Bayonet—deceased lingered until the 21st when he expired.

The wounds could not have been inflicted whilst the deceased was standing up:—the wound near the spine was the ccause of death.

This was the case for the Prosecution.

The Prisoner on being called upon for his defence called several witnesses, Sepoys in the Regiment to which the prisoner belonged; they all proved most satisfactorily the fact of the prisoner's having been at Sion at the time the murder was said to have been committed. It was proved that he was present at a roll call at ½ past 5 and at an auction from 6 until ½ past 6. Also that he could not have gone to Bombay without leave, which he had not obtained.

Under these circumstances, the learned Judge, in his summoning up, told the Jury that it was for them to weigh an consider the conflicting evidence which had been brought before them.

The Judge said that his ingenuity had failed him in his endeavours to reconcile the different statements.

The Jury without hesitation brought in a vedict of "not Guilty."

The Prisoner was then discharged.

The Court rose at 5 P. M. and was adjourned until Thursday the 15th instant.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

TIMES, JULY 11,

Our letters from Quettah are full of complaints of the robbery of the dawk chiefly in the Bolan Pass. Four successive mails had fallen behind just previous to the 13th ultimo. The Beloochees only open the large packets, and when letters and papers alone are to be found, these are thrown away as useless, and probably are brought on by the next horseman who can pick them up. About the beginning of June, Capt. Bean had a valuable gold watch in one of the bags which, as usual, was left unopened, and by this chance it reached its destination in safety. Reports are rife in Shawl of great and immediate changes in all the political arrangements;—the removal of Mr. Ross Bell being spoken of as the first of these about to take place. Some how or other, while the independent tribes in these parts are in general very unreserved in their intercourse with military men—they are prodigiously shy of your more civilian politicals.

At Dadur the Thermometer stands regularly at 125deg. from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. This may be endured through the day, but the heats over night are most distressing,—especially to the sick.

Lieutenant Vardon and Lieut. Milne had arrived at Quettah from Dadur on sick certificate; both were doing well. Our Quettah letters of the 16th mention several most alarming reports, which we forbear to repeat till further confirmed.

U. S. GAZETTE, JULY 13.

IT is said that S. Pyne, Esqr. is to be appointed Revenue Commissioner for the Guzerat and Northern Districts, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Bombay Goverment, for the appointment of a second Revenue Commissioner, which met the sanction of the Hon'ble Court.

THE following is an extract from a letter, dated Quetta, the 17th June. The intolerable climate of Dadur, Kotra, and Shoran, will surely induce the Government and the authorities in Scinde to keep no detachments there unless required on the most pressing emergencies, and then not longer than the necessity lasts:

"Fever for eight successive days with intermission of one day only, and attended with very decided determination of blood to my head, induced Dr. D—to direct my immediate departure from Dadur, and as the journey across the deserts of Kutchee towards the Indus and Kurachee is almost impracticable for a sick man, on account of the excessive heat which rages day and night at present, my certificate was made out for Quetta, and here, by the mercy of our heavenly Father, I arrived safely on the morning of the 14th, and am enjoying the society of my dear friend G. H. R.

This climate will, I trust, soon set me all right again, and also relieve me from the distressing boils and ulcers with which I am covered. You can have no conception of the depressing, distressing nature of the climate of Dadur; not that it is so unhealthy as either Kotra or Shoran. You have a long glaring, weary day from 4 a m. till 7½ p. m. if not longer. At night, when it is impossible to sleep in the house, often a huricane of wind, like the blast of a furnace, blows till sunrise, bringing with it clouds of dust. During the day well-watered Jowasee tatties may keep the temperature a little under 100d; but still it is wretched, and at night the prostrated mind instead of lamenting over a lost day, and talents unimproved, thanks God that another sun has set another notch and has been obliterated from the score of these fearful days. you can therefore easily picture to yourself the satisfaction with which I lay down in my dooley to make a run the first night of 35 miles to Beebee Nance in the Bolan Pass, where the mercury rose to only 108 deg. instead of 124 deg, and still we had a cool breeze, and felt but little inconvenience. Every day increased the coolness of the temperature, and of course added to my comfort and thankfulness. Here in a Sub's tent the thermometer rises to 102, but the breeze, blows soft and cool, and the evenings, nights and mornings are delightful, and altogether the change from Dadur is, speaking by comparison, paradisaical.

We venture to entertain a hope of getting back India in winter. Mr. Bell, we are told, has reported that not a man is in arms against us from Kurachee to Kandahar, and has recommended the return of H. M. 40th to the former place, and H. Ms. 41st to Belgaum* * * * * * * * I am much disappointed in the fruits here. The apricots and apples are miserable apologies for their namesakes in either Europe or South Africa, and there seems to be no other kinds of of fruits, except a few standard mulberries. Every thing is expensive, and little to be had, but people think of Kuchee and are thankful. At the General's sale the othor day Beer fetched, I am told, Rs. 46 per dozen.

By another letter, we learn that there is every hope of the greater portion of the troops returning to India. The surrender of Nusseer Khan is daily expected. The Noosky Detachment was daily expected at Quetta.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT, April 8.

UP to the date of the sailing of the John Cooper, no intelligence had been received at Adelaide of the recal of Colonel Gawler, and the appointment of Captain Grey to the office of Governor of the "self-supporting" colony of South Australia. The government and opposition journals were, however, busy discussing the probability of a rumour brought by the John Cooper, regarding the removal of Colonel Gawler from the office of Resident Commissioner, which was, of course, devoutly believed by the one party and denied by the other. Lookers on, it is said, see the best of the game, and if we who have been pretty close observers of the state of affairs at Adelaide, may be permitted to hazard an opinion, we should say, the removal of Colonel Gawler will be a severe blow to South Australia, for though it cannot be denied that his expenditure has been imprudently lavished, he has at all events shewn himself sincerely desirous to promote the well being of the colony. If we had a government in Australia Felix, we should not wish a better than Governor Gawler at the helm of affairs.

The seizure of the Ville de Bordeaux is quite as inexplicable as before, but as it appears she belongs to a mercantile firm in Sydney, and not, as was before supposed, to French subjects, the consequences are not likely to be so serious as was anticipated. Some £600 expenses have been already incurred in the capture of the vessel; the sheep seized by the Customs have been sold at a sacrifice, and the owner has commenced legal proceedings for compensation. Altogether it seems as if this freak would cost the colony some £5,000, or thereabouts.

The Adelaide folks are all agog at the discovery of a liad and silver mine in the vicinity of the town, which,

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like every thing else belonging to South Australia, is of course superior to all former discoveries either in the old or new world. A Mining Company, with a thumping capital (not paid up, however) is already formed, and sufficient ore is to be got out forthwith to ballast a wool ship taking in cargo for London. We may be mistaken, but we believe the same discovery was made about two years ago, and ended, as we doubt the lead and silver of the "Gawler wheat mine" will do—in smoke.

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT, APRIL 15.

THE PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY.

We have much pleasure in announcing to-day the safe arrival in Melborne on Tuesday evening of the remainder of the Corner Inlet party, who, it will be recollected, remained at the company's depot on Prince Albert River, with the intention of making their way overland. The party consisted of Messrs. Brodribb, Kirsopp, McLeod, and Kinghorne, with the native black Charlie, and all have arrived in good health and spirits. Mr. Brodribb has kindly favored us with a perusal of his journal, from which we have collected the following interesting particulars concerning the journey.

The party left the depot on Prince Albert River for Melbourne on the morning of Tuesday, the 21 ultimo, keeping the west bank of the Tara (the smaller of the two rivers which flow into Corner Inlet) for nine miles; here they crossed, keeping a northwest course until they came upon a marked tree line (apparently that which terminated Mr. Macmillan's expedition into the interior of Gipps' Land) about seven miles from the crossing-place on the Tara. The soil after leaving the banks of the Tara was very poor, and thickly covered with stringy-bark trees; but in the immediate vicinity and on both sides of the river, the soil was very rich and but thinly wooded. It was determined to follow the marked line in the hope of getting a good crossing place over the River La Trobe, which they supposed from Count Strzeleski's description could not be far distant. After following this course for some time, in a due northerly direction, the party encamped for the night on the border of a swamp, the country on each side of which they found to be very barren and scrubby.

On the 24th the party continued to follow the marked tree line, still due north, for twelve miles, over barren ranges to the top of a high hill, whence on looking back they could see Wilson's Promontary, and part of the Ninety Mile Beach, apparently about 16 miles distant to the south-east. Still following the marked line the party about two o'clock came upon a running stream of no great magnitude with abundance of rich grass upon the banks, where they encamped for the night.

On the 25th the party started again, following the same track for about a mile, in a north-west direction to the top of a small hill, whence they obtained a distant glimpse of the rich plains in the interior of Gipps' Land. The course was then altered to north-east, following which for about nine miles over an undulating country, lightly timbered, they came upon the La Trobe River. The soil on the banks of the river is light and sandy, and grassey plains stretching about a mile from the bank back to the forest. Count Streleski has laid down the La Trobe in his chart as running north and south; this it seems is a mistake, for after due examination it was ascertained that its proper course is due east; it must be understood, however, that Count Streleski crossed the river considerably nearer its source.

On the 26th the journey was resumed, the party keeping the bank of the La Trobe nearly due west. As they advanced they found rich open plains bordering on the banks of the river, with occasionally reedy swamps. Kangaroos and Emus in abundance. After travelling about 10 miles they again came upon the marked tree line, which they followed to the crossing place. The river at this place is about 30 yards wide, and about three feet deep. On the north side they found rich open plains, abundantly covered with grass. Immediately after crossing the La Trobe the party observed written on a small tree, "This is the Ross River, a north east course will bring you to the plain,' an inscription evidently left by Mr. Macmillan's party, of whom Captain Ross, now of Buninyong, was one.

On the 27th, following the course pointed out in Captain Ross's notice, the party came upon a small plain, and proceeding still in a north-east direction, they crossed a forest country with lightly grassed honey-comb land, to a rich plain extending about 18 miles in a southerly direction, and about eight miles wide. From this plain the Snowy Mountains were distinctly visible, and the view is described as one of the finest any of the party ever saw. After crossing the plain they came upon the Maconochie river, the banks of which are composed of the richest soil. The Maconochie is considerably smaller than the La Trobe.

On the 28th they crossed the Maconochie, and had to cut their way through a scrub, on the north side of the river. Hence they made a detour to the east, four miles across a magnificent plain, with red chocolate soil and great abundance of grass. Resuming their route they came upon Count Streleski's encampment on the lagoon, and here Charlie made great lamentation for his friend Mr. Macarthur. The river Barney, which they had now arrived at, is about 20 yards wide, two feet deep, and runs at the rate of about two miles an hour. Three miles far her down the Barney joins the Maconochie. Passing still due east over a slightly undulating country, composed of a rich vegetable mould, succeeded by some forest land, lightly timbered and affording excellent pasturage, the party came upon a large river about 80 yards wide and four fathoms deep, following which up they came to the confluence of two rivers, where they encamped for the day. This country they describe as incomparably the finest in the Australian colonies, combining every natural advantage for agricultural or pastoral pursuits. Rich undulating plains, well adapted for either sheep or cattle, and timber fit for any purpose, all within a short distance of a splendid harbour. During this day's march at a black fellows' camp, one of the party picked up an English newspaper, dated June 16th, 1838, and they had a hearty laugh at the idea of the Gipps' Land blacks taking in the news.

On the 29th they determined to follow down the course of the Dunlop, which they now ascertained to be the splendid river on the banks of which they had encamped on the previous evening. Keeping the banks of the river over beautiful plains and gentle rises for about five miles, they saw in the distance an immense sheet of water, which they at first supposed to be an inland sea, but which they subsequently ascertained to be an immense fresh water lake, extending east and west, about 20 miles long, and miles broad, and receiving into its capacious bosom the waters of the La Trobe, the Maconochie, the Barney, the Dunlop and the Perry rivers. To this noble sheet of water, the discoverers gave the name of Lake Wellington in honour of the great Captain of the age. From a tree on the bank of the lake Mr Kersopp saw Wilson's Promontary, the southern extreme of which bore S. W. ½ S. northern extreme S. W. by W. distance about 50 miles from the western extreme of the lake, which consequently cannot be more than 20 miles from the Company's depot on Prince Albert River. It did not appear that the tide had any influence on the lake, for there were no marks visible on the banks to justify such a supposition, besides it was evident that the reedy swamps which occasionally intercepted the route were during the rainy season covered with water, although then perfectly dry. The distance from Lake Wellington to the sea they supposed to be about 10 miles in a direct line.

On the 30th having seen everything they desired to see and satisfied themselves fully as to the nature of the country, they resolved to resume their journey to Melbourne: pursuing their former track back across the Barney, they encamped for the night at the Count's lagoon. On the 31st leaving the Barney they proceeded due west across fine grassy plains, intersected by belts of forest land, until they came upon the Maconochie, along the bank of which they travelled for about 12 miles, and encamped for the night a little below Count Streleski's crossing place. Here they found the mosquitos very troublesome. On the 1st April they left the Maconochie keeping about S. W., nearly on Count Streleski's track, and passing over a fine forest country, with a long low range on the right, for about 22 miles. On the 2nd they travelled for five miles through a scrubby country, and came upon a fine river running east and west, supposed to be the La Trobe. Charlie said the Count crossed it higher up, but it is not laid down in his chart. A small stream which they called the Kinghorne joined the La Trobe from the north, near where they crossed. On the 3d they crossed the La Trobe, and proceeded in a direction N. W. by W., keeping the river on their left, over about six miles of rich flat land, heavily timbered, to a fine stream called the Kirsopp, which they crossed and proceeding towards the west had to cut a road through the scrub for about 200 yards. For about 14 miles they travelled over a barren and scrubby country.

The remainder of the journey, though probably the most exciting to the travellers from the numerous hardships they had to undergo, would afford less interest to our readers. We must therefore break off here for the present, but before concluding we think it but right to suggest to our townsmen that some mark of respect, a public dinner at the least, is justly due to the gentlemen who have done so much towards laying open the resources of our noble territory,

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ORIGIN AND AUTHORITY OF DISSENT.—If a dissenter asked "Where were the independents before the time of Robert Brown, in 1580?" he is taught to reply by the historian of dissenters—"Ist is generally supposed, that the independency first occurred to one who had not wisdom to pursue the plan; but it is more probable that many were cultivating in secret the system which was first announced to the public in a crude form by Robert Brown, from whom the earliest independents were called Brownists." [History of Dissenters, by James Bennett.] Here then is the date of the schism. In the 16th century, one Robert Brown, having more pride then grace set up a sect called by his own name the "Brownists"; and we are required to believe that to him was committed the task of establishing the first gospel church in Britain. Yet for centuries previously, the catholic church in England had existed independent of the Roman see, and for many ages we hear little or nothing of any exercise of of popish jurisdiction in this country. The Bible was read, the gospel was preached, and multitudes of glorified spirits, who now surround the throne of God, have died in the faith of the church of England. Into that church, indeed, great errors had crept, which were swept away by the reformation and by the separation of the papists, who left the old Catholic church in England, and became Romanists. From the time of the apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, to the institution of the first Bishop of Rome, Linus, in the year of our Lord 58, there has been a regular sucession of bishops, 153 in number, to the period when the present primate of England was appointed in 1828, as there has been in Ireland a like regular succession of bishops, 149 in number, from the same apostles to the present archbishop. A church of England man, therefore when asked, "From whence is your church?" points to his Christian national hereldry, to the glorious line of succession from the first apostles to the present hour, and says," These are the title-deeds of my church to its glorious inheritance of millions of departed saints, as to other millions following in their footsteps;" whilst the dissenter dates his creed from the 16th century and is satisfied with having one Robert Brown as the authority and founder of his schism.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—A most extraordinary sensation was caused here this morning by the following report of the brig *Fortitude*, Capt. Arbuthnot, arrived at this port from Buenos Ayres, which was posted in the Underwriters' room:—On the 25 th of May, in lat. 47 deg. N., long 24 deg. 30 min. W., at five A. M., saw a very large steamer steering to the north-east, and making slow progress. She was without funnel, crippled foremast, had large paddle-boxes, painted a dark colour; had a large square topsail set on the main topmast, a top-gallant sail on the fore topmast, and fore-and-aft sails; was about ten miles off.

A vessel in a disabled state has since arrived at Liverpool which, it is feared, may have been mistaken for a steamer.

On the 28th May a decree of the Court of Session was served on the moderator of the General Assembly, interdicting the execution of the sentence of deposition against the ministers of Strathbogie. IN Edinburgh a requisition has appeared in the papers, calling meetings for the purpose of expressing cordial sympathy with the deposed ministers, and strongly condemning the conduct of the General Assembly in deposing them for yielding obedience to the law of the land. This requisition has been signed by 458 individuals, of whom many are Episcopalions with a sprinkling of Voluntaries, Lord Dunfermline, a known Voluntary, is to be in the chair. The Earl of Seafield deplined. Sir James Gibson-Craig and the Dean of Faculty are, it is said, to take a prominent part in the proceeding.

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Glasgow, held on Monday, after some business of minor importance, the Court proceeded to attest the commissions of elders to the General Assembly. Amongst others, Mr. Andrew Ranken appeared and presented his commission from the Town Council of Glasgow. Mr Lorimer, Moderator of the Session of St. David's, laid on the table at the same time a minute of that session to the effect that Mr. Ranken had been an elder in St. David's up till 1834 when he discontinued his attendance on the meetings of the Session—that he retained and resumed the discharge of his duties at the late Sacrament, and had attended a meeting of Session in April last. Mr Lorimer added, that the Session could not, in consequence, certify that Mr Ranken was a bona fide acting elder in St. David's, in terms of the late Act of Assembly. Mr. Ranken had appealed from the Session to the General Assembly. Mr Ranken, after requesting the indulgence of the Presbytery for the manner in which he should express himself, observing that he expected no indulgence in any other matter at their hands, proceeded to explain the position in which he stood, stating that, from circumstances, he had been under the necessity of going 25 miles into the country with his family, and of course could not attend to his duties as an elder. On his return to town he had not been solicited to resume, and did not feel called upon to obtrude himself.

Various other statements were made on both sides, when Dr. M'Leod rose, and said, the case must of necessity go to the General Assembly, to which Mr Ranken had already appealed.

Mr Fowler proposed that the Presbytery should petition the Government against running the mails by railway on Sabbath, and also, that a memorial should be presented to the Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway on the same subject, accompanied by a deputation from the Presbytery. Agreed to.

The Presbytery were for some time engaged in a case of appeal from the Kirk-session of St. Enoch's, against a decision of that Session to leave the nomination of deacons in the hands of the male heads of families, the Session retaining the right of veto.

It was agreed to overture the General Assembly for a day of general humiliation, on account of the sins past and present of the Church.

THE PRESENT BREEZE—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The fleet that, for the past week or two has been lying in the Roads waiting a favourable wind, under the command of Admiral Melbourne, has sustained so much damage from the late sweeping gales, that the majority of the ships will be compelled to go into dock to refit; and, for the remainder, great fears are entertained that they have sustained so much damage as to render them totally unfit for service. The following is a faithful list of casualties:—

The Crown flag-ship, stranded; and makes so much water, that with pumps constantly going, and after throwing off all her stores, she can scarcely be kept afloat. The Wellington and Peel are expected by next tide to her relief: and great and anxious hopes are entertained that their experienced commanders will place her beyond the reach of danger. Admiral Melbourne will be instantly cashiered. The Lord John Russell, the Baring, the Normanby, the Clarendon, the Minto, the Morpeth, the Macaulay, and the Palmerston, are totally disabled, and are to be broken up The Hobhouse has unshipped her rudder. The fine brig O'Connell let go her anchor, and was blown, in the hurricane off the coast of Ireland, and foundered within sight of the Hill of Howth. The Shark, under the orders of her dapper little Irish skipper, managed to get his ship home, and struck his flag, having been paid wages in advance. The Edward John Stanley, the Henry Taffnell, the Robert Steuart, the Ben Hawes, the Muntz, the Jack Humphreys, the Joe Hume, the John Parker, and the Ben Wood, were complete wrecks, and are to be sold "by the candle" at Garraways, as old lumber and useless stores, for as much as they will fetch.—Age.

SCOTCH DEGREE.—When the University of St Andrew's *sold* her honours—a proceeding which provoked Dr. Johnson to tell the heads of the college that they would get rich by degrees, a certain minister, who deemed that his ministrations would be more acceptable and more useful if he possessed what the Germans call the doctor-hat, put 15*l* in his purse and went to St. Andrew's "to purchase for himself a good degree." His man-servant accompanied him, and was present when his master was formally admitted to the long-desired honour. On his return "the doctor" sent for his servant, and addressed him somewhat as follows:—"Noo, Saunders, ye'll aye be sure to ca'me *the doctor*, and gin ony-body spiers at you aboot me, ye'll be aye sure to say the doctor's in his study, or the docto 's engaged, or the doctor will see ye in a crack.' —"That a depends (was the reply) upon whether ye'll ca me doctor too. (The reverend doctor stared.) Aye, its just so (continued the other;) for when I find that it cost sae little, I ee'n got a diploma mysel; sea ye'll just be good enough to say—doctor, put on some coals, or, doctor, bring me the whiskey and hot water; and gin ony-body spiers at ye aboot me, ye'll be aye sure to say the doctor's in the stable, or the doctor's in the pantry, or the doctor's digging potatoes, as the case may be." —*Church of England Review.*

SPECTATOR,

BANGALORE NEWS.—The sham fight on the anniversary of Waterloo was a very brilliant and well managed affair, the ground selected was on the Bellary and Nundydroog roads, the troops returned early after the show was over; the day concluded by a party given by the Hussars. Colonel GIBSON'S arrival at the Station, was expected on the 2nd—Captain NICOLAY was to leave for Bellary the following day, A Detachment consisting of a Captain, Lieutenant, five Serjeants and five Corporals from the second European Regiment, have been ordered to Madras to bring up recruits, they are to be at the Mount by the 10th Proximo. Some of the racers we learn have broken down, but great things are anticipated from a small bay maiden Galloway, who it is said will be backed against the Madras turf. Theatricals still flourish, "The Man and the Tiger," and "You cant marry your Grandmother," had been rehearsed and were to come off immediately. Heavy showers have fallen latterly at Bangalore, and the weather has assumed quite a monsoon like aspect.

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